

Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

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Semi-Weekly Interior Journal

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—AT—
\$2 PER ANNUM, CASH.

I understand if we credit that \$1.50 will be accepted and demanded.

W. P. WALTON.

GEO. O. BARNES.

Praises the Lord. God is Love and Nothing Else.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST ISSUE.]

I think the road between Salt Lake City and Denver is about the most picturesque scenic route I ever traveled. The grand gorges on the upper waters of the Arkansas river beggar description. In all the most impressive parts of this univalued route, open cars are attached to the train from which the passengers can take in an unobstructed view of the superlative scenery they are passing through. When the grandeur sinks into commonplace there cars are detached, and the passengers resume their places in the ordinary carriages, until a fresh wonder of nature warrants another detachment of the conventional vehicles, scattered along the route, and kept in readiness for this very purpose.

At Denver, Colorado, we halted four days. Fifteen years ago I had visited this thriving city with its 50,000 population. Now it claims 60,000.

I think Denver one of the most beautiful cities on the continent. Situated 18 miles from the foot of the mighty "Rockies," at an elevation of 5,000 feet, the West, a stretch of picturesque mountains, 70 miles stretch, flanked on the right by towering Gray's Peak, and on the left by the world renowned "Pikes." It almost rivals the Swiss Alps. The same charming features that render Salt Lake City so attractive also obtain in Denver, only in 3 fold beauty. I mean the open water courses in every street and on both sides, with their bubbling rivulets carrying refreshment and greenness wherever they go. Since I visited Denver in 1871, the trees that were saplings then, have run up to forest growth, and now form noble vistas from street end to street end, setting off the generous breadth of highway in wondrous beauty. Greenest grass plots rest the eye in front of every house, between pavement and street, while emerald lawns, beautifully kept and easily nourished by the unlimited water supply, are the rule in private premises.

When one will sit that this exquisite oasis of beauty and this grand city of 60,000 has all sprung out of a sandy plain in less than 40 years, it is indeed amazing. How well I remember when Pike's Peak was the goal towards which eager thousands pressed, across the arid wastes that intervened between western civilization and western gold. How many perished by the way, and how many more won the race and landed at the foot of the treacherous peak, exhausted and spent with the fearful overland journey, to find that their hopes of speedy wealth were mocked by unrequited toil; while how few clutched the coveted prize, to find that success in amassing gold was not the highway to happiness. "Deceitfulness of riches!" said not the Master well, when he characterized them by this term?

We found our old friend, Dr. H. K. Steele, of Dayton, settled in Denver. He came 16 years ago and "grew up" with the thriving place. He is now like John Gilpin—
"A citizen of credit and renown."

Henry was not only an old friend, but a school and college mate and our meeting was a delightful one.

From Denver our route lay through Nebraska and Iowa. The former, beautiful prairie country; the latter, from end to end, almost as lovely a "rolling" landscape as the blue grass lands in Fayette and Bourbon. I was simply enraptured with the charming character of the prospect through Central Iowa, on the route of our railway. I had thought to find it flat and uninteresting prairie, though prepared for great fertility. On the contrary, here were our choicest Kentucky lands, lying beautifully, exquisitely farmed, and not confined to a little cluster of central counties, but going through an entire State of great area.

Omaha in Nebraska and Council Bluffs in Iowa lie on opposite sides of the mighty Missouri. The former is a rushing city, destined to future magnificent importance and quite eclipsing its modest Iowa neighbor across the river.

Once across the Mississippi, after passing through Iowa, and we struck endless prairie to Chicago. After a week's sojourn in scenes endeared and familiar; enjoying the kind hospitality of Mrs. John E. Owsley and dwelling under a roof where we had always found a welcome, so loving, in days gone by, I closed our world wanderings for a season. Ten years ago we left Chicago to enter upon a mission we are yet fulfilling. Ten years ago the good man, now gone to his rest, (although he had just expended \$50,000 for a chapel, where he hoped to have up prosecute a plan we had together mapped out) shook me by the hand and bid me God speed on my wandering evangel; never speaking a word of hindrance, though

so thoroughly frustrated in his own wishes. How much I missed him every day and hour while we were in Chicago. I cannot write. And the impression strengthened instead of weakened till we left the city. It seemed, every time I entered the door, or walked into the sitting room, or went down to meals, as if dear John Owsley must be there. And I could not get used to his absence or be reconciled to it.

I have written about our sojourn in Indianapolis.

In the land of newspapers that chronicle everything, I feel as if my pen may halt awhile. Not to rest from weariness for all along the task of writing has been self-appointed and delightful, as things done for HIM and HIS always are.

I hope I have given pleasure to those I love. This is the "one hundred fold" down here. Up yonder, I know how precious the reward will be.

Thank you, dear Walton, for publishing my letters. Ever in Jesus.

GEO. O. BARNES.

NOTES OF CURRENT EVENTS.

—Quite a heavy frost fell in the North and Northwest last week.

—Gen. Aspinwall, the great New York merchant, died of apoplexy.

—The faces of Tilden, Hendricks, and Hancock are to adorn the new silver certificates.

—Seven railroad men were roasted to death in a shanty near Somerset, Pa., Friday night.

—Both Pat Hunt and his wife were held over to the circuit court for the murder of Rick Thomas at Paris.

—Hon. James W. Tate announces that he is a candidate for reelection as State Treasurer, subject to any action the democratic party take.

—Victoria Morosini Schilling, who ran away from home to marry her father's coachman, has completed the circuit by running away from her husband.

—Messrs. George W. Childs and A. J. Drexel, of Philadelphia, who distribute their charity together, have each given \$1,000 to the Charleston Relief Fund.

—Stephen Biloxi has been appointed Postmaster at Pleasant Hill, "Shaker town," Mercer county. A postoffice has been established at Alcorn, Jackson county.

—It is said that the drought in Texas has rendered a score of country 800 miles wide and 500 miles long totally destitute, and that fully 100,000 families require immediate relief.

—Mobile and Montgomery have quarantined against Biloxi, Miss., where yellow fever has been officially declared to exist. Trains on the railroad now pass Biloxi without stopping.

—At Fayetteville, W. Va., Mr. Van pelt, candidate for nomination for State Senator, was shot three times and dangerously wounded by J. H. Ibbell, brother of a rival aspirant.

—Joseph J. Doersch, of Lancaster, Pa., was sentenced to three years and nine months imprisonment for an attempt to assassinate Judge Livingston, who had revoked his license to sell liquor.

—Four of the six roughs who took possession of a passenger train at Livingston, Tuck Mullins, Bill Maine, John Slavery and Frank Barrett have been arrested and sent to jail in default of \$500 bail each.

—Patterson Bell and James Simpson were hanged at Marion, Ark., Friday for the murder of L. G. Goldsmith in 1885. The latter was a clerk in a country store and was killed by the men to escape detection in a robbery.

—Millions of drunkenness is said to have been the order of the day yesterday at the primary election in the prohibition county of Ballist. The cause of temperance is always apt to be endangered by coming into contact with politics. [Louisville Commercial.]

—The official report of the casualties by the earthquake at Charleston, puts the number of deaths at 53. Twenty-three colored and ten white persons are known to have been killed, and it is thought that others are probably buried under the ruins.

—The residence of John P. Nunnally, about ten miles east of this place, was burned last Wednesday night. It was known as "Nunnally Springs" and was the halfway stopping place for the guests going to and from Rock Castle Springs. [Somerset Reporter.]

—Too much credit cannot be given the gallant people of Richmond, Va., for their timely efforts in suppressing the earthquake. Ten thousand people turned out, and the militia, summoned by alarm bells, were promptly on the spot. If every city would follow the example of Richmond, the severe earthquake might be so intimidated as to prove practically harmless. [C.-J.]

—Mark Rankin, the notorious Kentucky outlaw who was recently captured in Arkansas, escaped from his captors by jumping from a Nashville & Chattanooga train which was running at the rate of nearly forty miles an hour. Rankin killed two men at Williamsburg, Ky., two years ago, and ever since has been at large. A reward of \$500 is offered for arrest and delivery to the authorities at Williamsburg.

—Prohibitionists have 129 publications to eight whisky papers.

—The 308,087 Buddhist temples in Japan in 1714 have decreased to 57,824. Many of these are in ruins.

RELIGIOUS.

—Talmage has only lost one Sunday from preaching in thirty years.

—Dr. Guerrant's revival at Briar Creek resulted in twenty-two conversions.

—Rev. George R. Browder, a prominent member of the Louisville Conference, died in Logan county, Friday.

—The Kentucky Conference convenes at Winchester to-morrow. Bishop Hendrix, one of the newly elected, will preside.

—A subscription was raised at Lexington for Brother Barnes, Bert Cross, the rose horse man healing the paper with \$200.

—There's a general impression that Barnes and Charley Moore will make a Jones-Small team and stump the State next season. Barnes will play Jones and Moore will take the role of Small. [Lexington Transcript.]

—The largest church in Washington, D. C., is the colored Methodist church on M street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets. It seats 2,800 people, and all but \$40,000 of the cost, \$110,000 has been paid. [Washington Star.]

—Rev. F. S. Pollitt left yesterday to attend Conference. He can be returned to this station if the Bishop so wills, and we learn from Mr. P. that it is the desire of a large majority if not of all his people here, that he be sent to serve them again.

FAVORING PROHIBITION.

Rating Public Remyne by License for Vice. "Woe unto him that buildeth his house by unrighteousness and his chambers by wrong." [Jer. xxii. 13.]

The more money you exact of a saloon keeper to sell liquor, the harder he will work to ruin your sons and daughters. How high do you want the license? Some one says to high that will prohibit. Ah, the secret of wanting license is for the money's sake. Shame on the man that wastes money at the expense of his son or daughter's virtue. [Review.]

"An experience of more than twenty years of judicial life has taught me that more than seven eighths of the crime committed in this country—which involve personal violence—were traceable to the use of intoxicating liquors." [Noah Davis, Chief Justice of the New York Supreme Court.]

Judges are weary with calling attention to drink as the principal cause of crime, but I can not refrain from saying that if they could make England sober they would shut up nine tenths of the prisons. [Lord Chief Justice Coleridge, of the Supreme Court of England.]

"It has been said that greater calamities are inflicted on mankind by intemperance than by the three great historical scourges, war, pestilence and famine. This is true for us, and it is the measure of our discredit and disgrace." [W. E. Gladstone, Premier of Great Britain, in the House of Commons.]

Suppose all the liquor in a town was in one large cask, what difference would it make whether that cask was tapped in one or two or ten places, so the liquor was all drawn out and drunk? High license proposes to draw all the liquor the people will buy, but it proposes to have a few less taps—that's all.

Temperance was established this Government were men of moral conviction. Witness the following resolution: "Resolved, That it be recommended to the several Legislatures of the United States to immediately pass laws, the most effectual, for putting an immediate stop to the pernicious practice of distilling grain, by which the most extensive evils are likely to be derived, if not quickly prevented." [Continental Congress, 1784.]

Judge Finley, who has just retired from the bench in the extreme southwestern circuit of the State, has been nominated for Congress by the republicans of the eleventh district. Ten years ago Finley was appointed District Attorney, but as he had never seen a copy of the United States Statute, he soon took to the mountains and was heard of no more until Mont. Adams won him into a race for Congress. He is the tall, forceful mountaineer that built Police Chief Whalen, Col. Sel. Miller and Judge Fleming, who went up from this city to elect Gen. Woolford four years ago, though he has since frequently refused to hold his courts for fear of personal violence at the hands of less dangerous men. He has made a fortune, as mail contractor on the mountain route, and may force Maj. Betts, the democratic nominee, to tap his barrel pretty freely in the rough and tumble fight for the "Old War Horse" mantle. [Louisville Times.]

The following is known as the New York Sun cholera medicine and has stood the test in nearly every case: Take equal parts of tincture of cayenne, tincture of opium, tincture of rhubarb, essence of pepper, and spirits of camphor. Mix well. Dose, fifteen or thirty drops in a wine-glass of water, according to age and violence of the attack. Repeat every fifteen minutes until relief is obtained.

The deacon's wife wanted to jot down the text, and leaning over to her escape-grocery nephew she whispered: "Have you got a card about you?" "You can't play in church!" was his solemn, reproving answer; and the good woman was so flustered that she forgot all about the text. [Boston Post.]

ATTENTION, DEMOCRATS.

At a meeting of the District Committee at Richmond, Ky., on the 21 day of September, 1886, it was ordered that a Mass Convention be held at the court house in each county in the 8th Congressional District of Kentucky on Saturday, the 18th day of September, 1886, at 2 o'clock P. M., to express their choice for a democratic candidate for the office of State Board of Equalization, and it shall be the duty of the chairman of each county committee to report the action of his county to J. Stone Walker, chairman of the district committee, Richmond, within five days after the Mass Conventions are held, and it shall be his duty to count and publish the vote as received by him, and he shall declare the person receiving the greatest number of votes the democratic candidate for said office, to be voted for at the next November election.

J. STONE WALKER, Chairman.

Pursuant to the above, the democrats of Lincoln are requested to meet at the court house at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 18th to express their choice for a candidate for the above office.

J. E. LYNN, Chairman.

By W. P. WALTON, Sec'y.

HUSTONVILLE, LINCOLN COUNTY.

—Two deaths have occurred here in the last few days, Mrs. George Kinder, of consumption, and Mrs. Eliza Kidd, of meningitis. Mrs. Lydia B. Root, of Milledgeville, is also dead of the latter disease.

—John O. McAllister sends the following: With a view to closing out my business here, I will on Monday, the 13th inst., offer for sale, on the premises, the remainder of my property, consisting of household and kitchen furniture, farming implements and live stock, the latter embracing thorough bred cows and heifers, one yearling bull, all registered or subject to registry, a lot grade of Alderney, a lot of yearlings and two year old steers, nice young feeders, a fine mare and colt, 2 horses, 200 (or upward) fat sheep, a small lot of hogs, &c. Terms \$10 and under cash—over that amount 30 days with negotiable note. J. O. McAllister.

CRAB ORCHARD, LINCOLN COUNTY.

—Mrs. Ward, a very estimable lady, is very ill at present, with little hope of her recovery.

—Mr. J. Ottenheimer, our enterprising and wide awake real estate agent, with Morris J. Harris, is attending the State Fair at Columbus, Ohio. Both are highly pleased with the magnificent affair.

—The many friends of Mrs. H. L. Steger will regret to know that she and her lovely little daughter, Eva, left Tuesday afternoon for Louisville, to make it their home. She is greatly pleased with the educational facilities there, and expects to remain until her children are educated.

Old beauty (to young one) — "How very charmingly your new maid does your hair. She makes it look as if you had quite a good suit." Young beauty (to old one) — "Yes, you know was in your service once and wigs give a hair dresser such good practice."

Buckley's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Salt Rheum, Facer Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Calluses, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Cures, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Penny & McAllister.

What Can Be Done?

By trying again and keeping up courage many things seemingly impossible may be attained. Hundreds of hopeless cases of Kidney and Liver Complaint have been cured by Electric Bitters, after every thing else had been tried in vain. So don't think there is no cure for you, but try Electric Bitters. There is no medicine so safe, so pure and so perfect a Blood Purifier. Electric Bitters will cure Dyspepsia, Diabetes and all diseases of the Kidneys. Incurable in Affections of Stomach and Liver, and overcomes all Urinary Difficulties. Large Bottles only 50 cents a bottle at Penny & McAllister.

Excitement in Texas.

Great excitement has been caused in the vicinity of Fort Texas, by the remarkable recovery of Mr. E. C. Corley, who was so helpless he could not turn in bed, or raise his head; erysipelas said he was dying of Consumption. A trial bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery was sent him. Finding relief, he bought a large bottle and a box of Dr. King's New Life Pills, and by the time he had taken two boxes of Pills and two boxes of the Discovery he was well and had gained in flesh thirty-six pounds. Trial bottles of this Great Discovery for Consumption free at Penny & McAllister.

Positive Cure for Piles.

To the people of this county we would say that we have been given the Agency of Dr. Marchall's Italian Pile Ointment—emphatically guaranteed to cure or money refunded—Internal, External, Blind, Bleeding or Itching Piles. Price 50c a box. For sale by Penny & McAllister, Druggists.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

We euphatically guarantee Dr. Marchall's Catholicon, a Female Remedy, to cure Female Diseases, such as Ovarian troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Falling and Displacement or bearing down feeling, Irregularities, Barrassness, Change of Life, Leucorrhoea, besides many weaknesses springing from the above, like Headache, Stomach, Spinal Weakness, Sleeplessness, Nervous Debility, Palpitation of the Heart, &c. For sale by Druggists. Price \$1 and \$1.50 per bottle. Send to Dr. J. B. Marchall, Utica, N. Y., for pamphlet, free. For sale by Penny & McAllister, Druggists.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.

When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

H. K. TAYLOR.

OF LOGAN COUNTY, is a Candidate for the office of Superintendent of Public Instruction, subject to the Democratic State Convention.

Desirable Home For Sale.

The undersigned offers for sale his home near McKelvey, Ky., situated on the McKinney and Hustonville turnpike. It consists of a neat and cozy residence of seven rooms, modern style, comparatively new, with an excellent cellar and good kitchen and with all necessary outbuildings, and 17 1/2 acres of the best quality of land. Terms easy and price to suit the times.

J. E. TRIPLETT.

FOR SALE!

Two 2-year old Mules, broke to work, 4 Jersey Heifers, 1 thoroughbred Jersey Bull, weight about 1,000 pounds, registered in A. J. C. O. Book.

J. G. CARPENTER, Stanford, Ky.

NEWCOMB HOTEL

MT. VERNON, KY.

This old and well-known Hotel is still maintaining its fine reputation. Charges reasonable. Special attention to the traveling public.

M. P. NEWCOMB, Prop'y, Mt. Vernon, Ky.

ICE! ICE! ICE!

I will deliver ice to regular customers in Stanford and vicinity every morning at

One Cent Per Pound.

Accounts due at the close of each month, or when custom requires.

R. E. BARROW.

MACK BRUCE'S

Buggy & Implement House.

I have now

A Full Line of Wheat Drills and other Agricultural Implements.

—Besides—

Full Line of Buggies and Wagons

Always on hand. In connection with my Implement business, I will also carry a

Complete Stock of Lumber,

Both rough and dressed. Prices on everything as low as any one.

I solicit a share of your patronage. Respectfully,

I. M. BRUCE.

—THE—

BOURNE!

—FROM WHENCE—

No Traveler Returns Sick!

In these tight times each buyer should consult his own interests. Why should you give one merchant 50c for an article when you can buy the same thing from another for 40c? To do this is not justice to yourself or family.

In the next place, you should be sure to get good articles. Poor goods are dear at any price. Nowhere is this more so than in Medicine. You might as well pay 50c an ounce for saw dust as for best medicine.

Bourne has just received his large stock of Medicines of all kinds. Every article fresh from the manufacturers. He now has the nicest and cheapest selection of fancy goods, show case articles, &c. &c. The celebrated Lams's Spectacles and eye glasses a specialty. The best brands of colored paints—every can warranted. Splendid Jewelry, sewing machine goods, and other goods, artists' goods, chromos, frames, lamps, brushes, books of all kinds, stationery, a thousand articles for the dear grandma, mallet aunts and the sweetest baby in the business—all at

Dr. M. L. Bourne's New Drug Store, Stanford, Ky.

AYER'S

Ague Cure

IS WARRANTED to cure Fever and Ague, Intermittent or Chills Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, Deague (or "Iron-bone" Fever), Liver Complaint, and all diseases arising from Malarial poisons.

"Harpers, S. C., July 9, 1884.

"For eighteen months I suffered with Chills and Fever, having Chills every other day. After trying various remedies recommended to cure, I used a bottle of Ayer's Ague Cure, and have never since had a chill."

EDWIN HARPER.

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NOTICE!

All persons having claims against J. N. Reynolds, dec'd., will present them to me immediately, properly proven.

JOHN R. HALL, Stanford, Ky.

Farm For Sale!

I will sell privately my farm of 32 acres, situated on the Lancaster pike, 1 1/2 miles from Stanford, in a good neighborhood, and upon it a fine dwelling house containing 8 rooms; good barn at the door; good land and all necessary outbuildings; four never failing springs on the place, affording an abundance of stock water. Fencing all in good repair. 55 acres well set to grass; balance in cultivation. Terms easy. Possession given September 20, 1886. Will also sell the stock and crop now on the farm. Apply to

MATTHEW PEYTON, Stanford, Ky.

Stanford Female College,

STANFORD, KY.

The Next Session Opens September 1.

Noted for Health, Comfort, Home Care, Good Discipline, well Qualified and Efficient Teachers, Thorough Training and wide scope of Instruction.

Graduates in three different courses, arranged to suit the mental tastes and capacities of pupils. For Catalogue apply to

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TIMBER & LUMBER,

22 West Swan Street,

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Highest cash prices paid for White Ash, Black Ash, Elm, Birch, Cherry, Poplar, Bittersweet, Chestnut, Oak, Maple, Hickory, Walnut, Quercus, White and Red Oak and Sycamore.

A. C. RINE, Southern Agent, Stanford, Ky.

133-11

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PIANOS!

W. P. WALTON.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Congress,

JAMES B. MCCREARY.

Of Madison.

THE anti prohibition speakers make a great mistake in trying to defend the use of whisky and quoting from the Bible to sustain their position. They ought to admit the self-evident fact that the excessive use of ardent spirits is the bane of this country, ruining lives, destroying homes and bringing shame, crime and misery not only upon those who tarry long at the wine cup, but upon the unfortunate ones entrusted to their care and dependent upon them for comfort and support. They ought also to admit that temperance is a blessing as much to be commended as the cure of strong drink is to be condemned. The issue is not whether temperance is or is not a good thing, greatly to be sought, but whether prohibition is the best and surest manner of dealing with an evil that all moral men admit is a blighting one. That is the only question to be argued and really the only one to be decided and the anti-prohibitionist should pin their opponents in speech to this simple proposition and not allow them to monopolize the sympathies of their audiences by their appeals to the sentimental nature.

It is the sheerest nonsense and the most inexcusable of follies to attempt to defend that which is indefensible—the intemperance use of liquor. It can not be successfully done and he who attempts it gets only censure for his pains. There is a question however whether prohibition will prove the cure-all for the evil and it should be discussed and decided calmly and dispassionately. Many good people go off half cocked under the belief that it is the king of remedies and denounce unflinchingly those whose observation has taught them that it is not and who consequently oppose it as a matter of policy. They are as honest in their belief as the prohibitionists and ought not to be classed as whisky men because they can not see as well as their wiser brethren. In this free country a man has the right to think and act as he pleases, provided he does not please to interfere with the privileges of others, and we for one shall not fall out with him for exercising that right. If prohibition carries, as we are inclined to think it will, no one will strive harder to have it strictly enforced than we and the advocates may count on our warmest support. In the meantime we are not satisfied that it is the true policy to adopt. We are uncompromisingly against whisky but since experience shows that it will be sold, we believe in making it pay its part to the support of the government. If a majority think otherwise, however, and adopt the law, we shall, as we do all others upon the statute book, urge its strict enforcement.

ANOTHER earthquake shook terror-stricken Charleston Friday night, adding to the work of destruction and running up the long list of killed and wounded, which now number 63 and over 100 respectively. Two-thirds of the buildings of the city—especially those of brick—are either in ruins or are damaged to such an extent that they will have to be rebuilt or repaired. The loss to the city is estimated at \$10,000,000, and there is a proposition to call upon the Government for loan of that amount to aid in the prosecution of the work of repairing the damage. For several days and nights thousands of people sought safety in the parks and open spaces of the city, fearing to return to their devastated homes and a feeling of panic seemed to possess them. The scenes of horror and destruction can hardly be realized. People who had never prayed began to call upon the Lord and hundreds sought absolution by priests from their sins. The scenes were as thrilling and as heart-breaking almost as the terrible last days of Pompeii.

THE 26th St. Louis Fair opens October 4th and continues six days. It is the greatest exhibition of the kind in the country, no less than \$75,000 being distributed as premiums on stock of all kinds, machinery, &c. There will be races each day on the new mile course by the most celebrated horses in the country. On the night of October 5th, the grand annual nocturnal pageant of the "Veiled Prophet," comprising 35 floats, will be given, at an expense of thousands of dollars. All railroad and steamboat companies have generously made a rate of one fare for the round trip during the entire week. To those desiring to visit the "future great," this offers a most delightful and inexpensive opportunity.

THE New York World says: Mayor Hillier, of Atlanta, Ga., having been asked as to the effect of the prohibition or local option law on business in his town replies that everything is booming with the exception of the liquor trade. He thinks business has been actually helped. The prescription druggists agree with him. The health of Atlanta was never so poor. The troubles are mostly of a stomachic character and are usually removed by a dose of drug-store brandy.

We observe with pleasure that our dear old friend, Gen. John Rodman, is a candidate for re-election to the office of reporter of the Court of Appeals. Lincoln sends her proxy for him, and trusts that he will be able to realize on his beautiful motto, "To the victor belongs the spoils."

An exceedingly heartless case of mock modesty is reported from Lake Idlewild in Massachusetts. A young man was out swimming, when he was taken with the cramps and called loudly for help from a passing boat in which were a young man and two young women. The man started to row to his rescue but the girls screamed "You shall not take that naked man into this boat." Heeding their cries, he rowed for the shore, where he deposited the criminally pride young woman and went back for the man, only to see him sink to rise no more.

CHARLESTON, S. C., seems to be a doomed city. It hardly recovers from dire disaster before another follows, setting back the growth of the place, which had always been slow till 1880, since which time its population has increased 20 per cent. Four times has it been almost devastated by fire, in 1778, 1796, 1838 and 1861. Four years of war left its terrible impress upon it; a fearful cyclone swept it in August of last year and now it is nearly destroyed by an earthquake, without precedent in the New World.

THE republicans in Mahone's district, the Fourth Virginia, which by reason of its heavy negro vote is overwhelmingly republican, have snubbed that littleascal by nominating W. E. Gaines for Congress, a man who has opposed his manner and methods from the start. Mahone's man Balling got only 23 votes in the Convention to Gaines' 92. It was a crushing defeat to the house, which shows that he is no longer a power for evil in the Old Dominion.

THE democracy in Convention at West Liberty nominated Pres. Taubee for Congress in the 10th District and adopted resolutions denouncing civil service reform as a humbug and calling upon the President to turn the rascals out. The convention besides recommended D. M. Hagar to succeed Gross as U. S. Marshal and endorsed Jas. Gardner, of McGuffin, for Lieutenant Governor.

OUR young friend and former countyman, Mr. John L. Bosley, has received the instruction of Clerk county for the republican nomination for Congress in the 10th District. John is an orator from Orationsville and Pres. Taubee, being somewhat of a talker himself, the race between the two would be a picnic for those who delight in feats of reason and a flow of soul.

THE London Echo suggests Gen. W. J. Landrum as the republican candidate against Gov. McCreary. The General is a good man, too good in point of fact to be needlessly slaughtered and sacrificed as he would be should he be placed upon such an altar.

THE primary election in the Fourth district, Saturday, resulted in the selection of Hon. A. B. Montgomery, over Tom Robertson, as the democratic candidate for Congress by 850 majority, a very great surprise to the friends of the latter gentleman.

THE democrats of the Richmond, Va., Congressional district have re-nominated Hon. George D. Wise, who though voting that he would not consent to be returned to Washington, has consented to serve the dear people again.

THE bricklayers' union at Charleston has shown its disposition to extort money by raising the price for their labor to \$6 per day and other trades are chowing a like desire.

MT. VERNON, ROCKCASTLE COUNTY.

—Only two or three people up here felt the earthquake shock.

—C. W. Ping and S. Prewitt furnish all the beef our citizens can use.

—Squirrels are coming to this county in droves. Geo. Fish and John Cook killed 45 last Saturday.

—W. P. Hiest and A. K. McClary went to Barboursville last week to see F. B. McClary, who is very ill.

—S. C. Davis, Superintendent Public Instruction, is the way the new county superintendent signed his first official title.

—The pupils of this school district are having a picnic while Mrs. Nield is off lecturing. They have a whole week's vacation this time.

—J. B. Lair, ex-circuit Judge and his son, Tobe, will assist Mr. Baker in collecting the taxes for this year. The Judge will make a good collecting officer.

—Elder Pope, of Laurel, will preach at the Christian church at this place Wednesday and Thursday nights of this week and longer if the circumstances seem to require him.

—We suppose the recently elected county officers will execute their bonds and enter upon the discharge of their duties at once. Those whose terms expire expect to go out to-day.

—There seems to be great deal of flux raging in this county. We can hear of deaths occurring all over the county. There were three buried at Scaffold Camp church one day last week.

—As the government at Washington can't well do without Judge Durbin, we would like to see W. C. Owens, of Scott county, made governor of this grand old Commonwealth. We think he could remove "the terrible rut."

—Mr. W. M. Weber came out from Knoxville last week and he with his family returned to that city last night. It is said that Mr. J. J. Williams will remove with his family to Tennessee in a short time.

—D. N. Williams has been assigned to duty at the distillery warehouse of Lynx & Short in Laurel county. They commence running to-day. J. B. Fish has resigned as storekeeper and gauger. There will be several distilleries to start up in this county this Fall, consequently applicants for the places of storekeeper and gauger are plentiful. The handy distilleries are running at this time, but apples are scarce and they will not run long.

THE PROHIBITION CRUSADE.

In the American constitutional system the sovereignty of the State is manifested by the exercise of the right (1) of Eminent Domain; (2) by the right to impose taxes; (3) by the exercise of Police Power. By virtue of the power first named, private property may be taken for public use, and public use only, upon just compensation. For instance, the land of the citizen may be taken for the construction of railways, turnpikes, ferries, forts, arsenals and for such other things of which it can be said the use is public. Under the second named power the citizen is required to pay to the government a fixed tribute in consideration of the protection which the government, through its official channels, extends to him in the enjoyment of his life, his liberty and his property. Under the third named power called indifferently the police power of the State and the public police and economy, systems of rules are prescribed having in view the due regulation and the domestic order of the State, by which the inhabitants are bound to conform their general behavior to those rules of propriety and good neighborhood which are calculated to prevent a conflict of rights and to insure to each the uninterrupted enjoyment of his own.

If a law prohibiting absolutely the sale of spirituous liquor is defensible upon constitutional grounds, it is because it falls within the scope of the exercise, by the State, of its police power.

I affirm, first, that such laws can not constitutionally be made, by which I mean to say that the police power, working through the channels of legitimate legislation, can not reach out and take absolute and unqualified control of any article of traffic which may have a use not necessarily and unequivocally pernicious. I affirm, secondly, that if absolute prohibitory laws are not open to the objection named, they are still, viewed from a moral point of observation, in conflict with the rules of political economy and destructive of the end (temperance) which is professedly the object of this enactment.

All legislation, affecting or otherwise relating to crimes and misdemeanors, is enacted by virtue of the police power of a government. The history of such legislation shows that it is limited to the restraint and in the punishment of abuses. The use of property (and I employ the word in a sense contradicting itself from abuse) is not and can not be interfered with by any government of constitutional limitation. The 21 and 31 sections of the Bill of Rights (Constitution of Kentucky) declare "That absolute, arbitrary power over the lives, liberty and property of freemen exists nowhere in a Republic, not even in the largest majority; and that the right of property is before and higher than any constitutional sanction." While these general propositions are parts of the organic law of the land, there is, consequently, a kindred maxim of the law, of equal obligation, that every man must as to his own property as not to injure the legal rights of another. Thus it appears that the legislature, exercising police power, can exert it with reference to the private property of the citizen only in case that the use of such property interferes with the legal and vested rights of another. And this brings us directly back to the original proposition, that constitutional legislation in such cases must concern itself with abuses exclusively. The exercise of my rights over my property in such manner as that I do not injure the rights of my neighbor, is a legitimate use of property. This is secured to me by the fundamental law. For my protection in the enjoyment of this right, I pay tax to the government. The exercise of my rights over my property in such manner as that I interfere with the legal rights of my neighbor, is an abuse of the rights of property.

For such abuse, the party injured may sue me in a civil action, and, beside, the government may prosecute me by indictment. The distinction should be kept in mind. The use is a legal thing.

The Abuse is an illegal thing. Property in horses is almost universal among mankind. This animal is put, by his owner, to various uses, and, indeed, to various utilities. But it is possible that the use may be changed into abuse. The owner may choose to turn him loose at full speed, on a crowded highway, to the great danger of the public. For this abuse, the owner can be punished. To prevent this abuse, laws exist forbidding racing on the highway. But one would scarcely suppose that the Legislature or "even the largest majority" could legally require the owner to kill his horse or to keep him in his own enclosure, because of the liability to the abuse! Property in Railroads is growing common. The use is largely beneficial to mankind. But even this character of property may be diverted, by the method of its operation and general conduct, into the gravest abuses. The live stock of the proprietors of the land through which they run, may be recklessly killed; the lives of passengers may be, and are occasionally, lost by reason of the criminal neglect of the operatives. But shall any one be heard to say that legislation should either prevent, restrain or retard the use because of the liability to, and frequent occurrence of, the abuse? Illustrations might be multiplied indefinitely! There are sufficient for the purpose—to point out the distinction, wide and radical, between use and abuse, and to show further that the province of government is at an end when it directs its legislation to the prohibition and punishment of abuses. We frequently hear the advocates of prohibitory liquor laws inquire, why may not the government prohibit and punish drunkenness as it does murder, larceny and other crimes? It may surely do so, and certainly attempts to do so! Drunkenness is the abuse of the privilege, natural and God-given, to use liquor in temperance and moderation.

The closer we analyze this question, the more clearly will the soundness of these views appear. Loyalty to government is the duty of the citizen. The political antithesis to this virtue is Treason. Treason is forbidden and is punished, because it is an abuse both of the duty of the subject and of the privilege which he enjoys. Homicide may not only be a lawful thing, but may be a proper thing to do. The sheriff kills a man, by hanging, in obedience to the mandate of a court. This is justifiable. One man slays another in the necessary defense of own life. This is excusable. But murder, which is the legal and moral antithesis to justifiable killing, is forbidden and punished. Why? Because it is the abuse of the right one man has, under given circumstances, to take the life of another! The acquisition of property is both sanctioned and encouraged by law. The abuse of the right to acquire is found in robbery, embezzlement, larceny and kindred crimes. Hence the law forbids and punishes the man who is guilty of these abuses! The manufacture, the ownership and the bearing of deadly weapons is allowed by law. Says the Constitution: "The right of the citizens to bear arms in defense of themselves and the State shall not be questioned." But there may be an abuse of this privilege, and so the legislature has forbidden the carrying of such weapons concealed.

Playing at cards is deemed by law to be an innocent amusement, but even this sportive game is liable to abuse, and so legislation has been directed to the prevention of the abuse by forbidding that bets of money or property shall be laid upon the game.

I might thus run through the whole criminal code, and show that whenever the law interferes with the conduct of the citizen, either in respect to his own individual demeanor or in respect to his control and disposition of property, such interference does not touch the use, but is limited to the prohibition and the punishment of the abuse.

Now is any one foolish or fanatical enough to deny that spirituous, vinous and malt liquors all have their uses? Uses, too, which may be properly regarded as necessities! Each one of these liquors is used in cases of sickness upon the prescription of the most eminent physicians of the medical profession. One of them is used for church purposes upon sacramental occasions. Most of them are used in the very highest works of art and science—in mechanical operations, in chemical analyses, and in other and various departments of industry. As a beverage, used in moderation, the opinion of mankind may be divided as to whether they are healthful or deleterious. The same diversity of opinion exists as to coffee, tea and tobacco. There are not wanting skilled scientists who affirm that the nicotine of tobacco, the caffeine of coffee, the tannin of tea and the alcohol of liquor are all kindred poisons, which are prejudicial to robust physical and mental development, while others contend that the stimulating principles of these various articles, at least retard the waste of the human system, which results from the physical and mental exercise.

Leaving this issue to be discussed by men of science, one thing must stand confessed that in the opinion of mankind in general, spirituous, vinous and malt liquors have a use, whether it be one of necessity or luxury. That this issue whether it be sacramental, mechanical, chemical, medicinal, luxurious or needful, can not lawfully be restrained by government is the proposition I affirm; but that the abuse which results in drunkenness and debauchery may be prohibited and ought to be punished, is affirmed with equal sincerity, and no less candor. With what force of reasoning, I then inquire, can any advocate of prohibition contend for the enactment of such legislation as will not simply restrain, but which will absolutely destroy a use (that is the sale of liquor for any purpose) which is not of itself pernicious. The mere sale of liquor injures no one, unless it be assumed that the purchaser expends his money for an article for which he does not get value received. Shall government then descend to say what is and what is not needful for the citizen, what he shall buy and what he shall not buy? Is the government a guardian and are the people all ward? Shall we have furnished to us by the legislature a schedule of articles with fixed prices, coupled with a mandatory clause saying, "This you need and this you do not need"? Every housekeeper in the land with a reasonable amount of money has daily upon his table something which he might dispense with, viewed from a narrow utilitarian point, he does not need. Shall government interfere and cut off the extravagance? Every man of decency has some article of wearing apparel which in the same narrow and acetic sense, did not amount to the value given when he bought it. Shall the government take cognizance of the improvidence? I repeat that the mere sale of liquor is in no sense evil or pernicious. To get in the evil one must jump over the aisle, omit the use and lodge on the abuse. But the logic which can find the evil in the sale because it abounds in the abuse, will surely not stop, in its wanderings at liquor. It should include the sale of morphine, because the purchaser may sometimes abuse its palliative use and become an opium eater. It should include arsenic, because the purchaser, using it for cutaneous eruptions, might finally poison his whole system. It should include pork, because the purchaser desiring to give himself a vigorous muscular development, might eat too much and take dyspepsia. It should include tea, coffee and tobacco, for similar, but more obvious reasons.

[CONTINUED NEXT ISSUE.]

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